

EBATE

BETWEEN

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INSCRIB'D To

Capt. John Godfrey,

One of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlejex, and City and Liberties of Westminster.

Corpora—Ovid.

Materiam superabat Opus. Ovid.

Hæ Nugæ In seria ducunt.—Hor.

LONDON.

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MDCCXLII.

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MARIE ME ME ME ME

TO

CAPT. JOHN GODFREY.

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SIR, casianos dinabilnos que

NOTWITHSTANDING Incense to unworthy Objects is every where justly discountenanced, by Sense, Law, and Religion, yet in what Age has Panegy-rick been more prostituted than in ours? or when more Altars smoaking, though so few Themes deserving of Encomium?

Whilst the most valuable and masterly Performances are sometimes consecrated to meer Tristers of Rank (and I wish like the Emperor Domitian, catching Flies was their sole Crime) shall I for once venture to be so quite out of that important Thing call'd Fashion (and Modes, the chief Subject of these

Pages

Pages,) as to dedicate this Trifle of Mr. B-'s and mine to one of your true Tafte?

The best Apology for this Liberty (now it is taken) is to assure you that you shall not here be troubled with fulsome Compliments, common to Dedications; and it may not perhaps inconsiderably contribute to atone for this Boldness, if I remind you, that this Dispute wholly owes its Birth to your good Humour of setting B. and me upon this Tryal of Skill; for otherwise I must own, a Champion of less Renown than you might serve to decide the Cui Dabo in this imporfant Scusse, and to decree the Honour of a Triumph to the mighty Victor.

Now, though you know its Rife and Progress, yet how far it may extend (fince no Beings, it seems, have Length) Time alone must declare.

then

then B's Part of it (fince Trifles must be divided) was by bimself dress'd up in a Sheet of Paper and in that Trim made its Way to you; how you entertain'd it I shall not presume to say, though I fancy just as it deserved; for it came to my Hands from you, I believe, in statu quo, destitute of all Substance, a meer no Being; but modish enough:

Now as sterling Worth may even with a good Grace sometimes condescend benignly to smile on a low Performance, I am in hopes you'll throw a favourable Glance on this Trisse of ours, that it may thereby be encourag'd, conscious of your generous Protection, to make its Appearance in the World, and look with a tolerable Mein (if no Beings are capable of such) and in Recompense of your necessary Patronage, I must say you can never meet with a fairer Opportunity of exercising your Patience and good Nature; (for I dare not offer to your Judgment and Censure such a Piece as this, though I shall freely acquiesce

in your candid Decision) and of practising many Virtues at once. But I forget I am here putting you upon the easiest Task in the World, your own Track, the common Road, the good old Way, you are now never likely to forfake. Some perhaps may, at present, imagine I am going to desire you to fit for your Picture. Were that to be drawn I confess I have no Talent that way, and have a Hand too unskilful to delineate any of your Not but that, in spite of your se-Features. vere and forbidding Modesty and my Want of Skill in the masterly Strokes of the delicate and difficult Art of drawing Characters, were you confin'd to any one Set of Perfections, (and till then I shall not, at least in Form attempt any Thing in your Praise) I could name not a few Instances of Capt. Godfrey's good Sense, Candour, Courage, Honour, Generofity and good Nature.

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Or were you even content to be the Delight and Ornament of your Acquaintance, and (in Harmony with Virtue and Truth) their pleafant

fant Guide to focial Felicity, one could then venture to be somewhat particular.

But to address (with any Shew of doing Justice) one of your Stamp, the ablest Pen would be at a Stand; for who is capable of writing the History of Worth (and in every thing of this Nature, Envy itself cannot deny you some Share) or keep Pace with Persons ever pursuing and practising something Praiseworthy?

Titus, I remember, could weep and think that Day lost wherein he had done no Good; (and 'tis pity every one design'd for Heaven should not be of his Mind) few fuch Days, if any, I dare say are to be found in the Calendar of your Time.

The Emperour, every one knows, undoubtedly, had more in his Power than you; but had he more Good in his Will? Neminem unquam tristem dimisit, was said of him as a common Proverb; and if the Voice of the People stands for any thing (and great Reverence is surely due to the Publick) the Cap sits

fits you so well that this seems voted your future Motto, and I need not inform the most Ignorant of what the Latin means; your Astions, though undesignedly, being its hourly most elegant Interpreters.

But to return to my Friend B. I beg he may be inform'd of this Piece of News, that I have feiz'd on all his Modes, notwithstanding their pleading Non Existence (for I have always dreaded your no Beings above all Things) and bound them over to their good Behaviour for the time to come, nay I've even gone so far as to close confine them (according to philosophical Law) in my own and the Publick's Defence, to the perpetual Service of their respective Substances, whether Visible or Invisible. Now I can't foresee what new Plea B. can make to entice them from their natural Duty.

Surely he won't pretend to remove any fingle Mode at his Pleasure, (whilst he considers it as a no Being) by a Habeas Corpus; the Laws and Proceedings of every Substantial Court

Court, as well as the Interest of the very Modes themselves being quite against him:

I wait however with Patience the ultimate Result of B. his Confederate no Beings, and their Allies, and with Pleasure and Respect take this Opportunity to own myself,

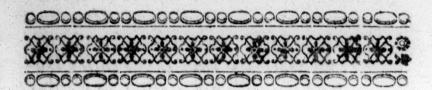
SIR,

your obliged, obedient bumble Servant.

L.



Fold thought to the first that the following with the contract of the contr estable of a successful form a second by the 4



A

PHILOSOPHICAL DEBATE, &c.

SIR,

U PON Sight of Mr. B—'s to you, I fat down at Mr. W—s, and there drew

up the following Answer to it.

If you meet with any Thing in it, that may contribute to amuse you, and prove serviceable to B. I have gain'd my End. As I have all due Regard for his Person, tho' none for his Principles (because I think they deferve none) if any Thing herein may feem to carry the least Sting in it, I defire it may be taken, as pointed folely at his Principles; his good only being aim'd at by exposing them, not any Victory over him; for I had much rather win his Person to embrace the Truth, than conquer it. For I have ever look'd upon it as a greater Glory and Satisfaction gently to perfuade, than to fubdue by Dint of Argument. B 2 But But it being too often the Case, in Controverfy to omit what is material in an Adversary, you'll perhaps judge me over-cautious in this Respect; for you have here B—'s entire Discourse, together with my Answer to it, tho' this may be some Apology for the Prolixity of this Letter.

A capital B, or L, at the Beginning of a Line distinguishes our respective Parts. B. denotes his; L. mine.

What pass'd between us, in a philosophical Way, before this in Conference and Writing, is here suppos'd and sometimes refer'd to.

SIR,

B. I modifically, viz. accidentally met in Company with L—Monday Evening last, when he retracted or rather deny'd his former Assertion, viz. that Extension is the Essence of Matter, which possibly you, as well as some others, may remember; be that as it will, the following Syllogism is what he then gave me under his Hand, which is directly of the same Stamp.

L. 'Tis bard to conceive how a Gentleman, who affirms Modes to be no Beings, cou'd meet me modifically; but be that as it will, his Principles once known, none of his Expressions ought to surprise, tho' who cou'd have imagin'd him unable to distinguish

between

between contingently, which alone can be meant, by the word, accidentally here, and what he, in the modern Dialect perhaps of the Materialists, calls modifically, tho' in his way of thinking, without a Possibility of having any Idea annex'd unto it. At least modifically, if it any where stands for Sense, can never mean, accidentally, till B. produces his Power to make any Number of Letters signify what he pleases, and reconciles This with his discarding all Beings, except the chymarical ones of his more than omnipotent Creation.

If he has no Patent forthis, and that it wont pass current with the Publick, he must e'en treasure it up with the rest of his invaluable Stock of no Beings, till there be a greater Call for such rare Commodities; till then such a Person is rather to be pitied than envy'd in the imaginary rich Possesion of all his non Entities, by those, who upon a solid Foundation enjoy the substantial Knowledge of Real Beings.

Without Referve then I appeal; (tho' B. does it with the Caveat of, be that as it will) to you and the Company present at our Debates, whether at either Time I affirm'd Extension to be the Essence of Matter, nay even B. himself owns the quite contrary under his Hand (as may be easily seen) in the first Pa-

per penn'd by him and me, and lodg'd by our mutual Consent in the Hands of Mr. G.

You may remember Sir, that arguing against B's. Argumento ad hominem, trying to bring him to define the Effence of Matter, (for who more than these Gentlemen fly from definitions, tho' they pretend to nothing less than Demonstration?) I said Extenfion, its Adjuncts and Confequents, might, for aught he or any of the Fraternity of pretended Free-Thinkers knew, be the very Essence of Matter; and believe I shall never fee any just Cause either to retract or deny what I then did, and now do affirm; however I have never yet done either, whatever Affertions or appeals B. makes to the Congave him the Syllogism he mentions, and allow it, as he expresses it, to be of the same Stamp with my former Affertion, it being the very Argument then made use of, wherein he pretends I affirm'd Extension to be the Essence of Matter; but the Syllogism itself fully refutes his Charge, no fuch thing therein being discoverable at least by any Being, the Task being wholly referv'd for this mighty Man of Modes.

The Syllogism, however it seems is false; if so, why don't B. point out some at least of its Defects, whether they relate to its Matter or its Form, or to both; till then I think I have

a Right to beleive it true, and every way conformable to the Rules of Logick, because I am certain it bears the Test of the grand Criterion of all Syllogisms, which not one of his modish ones is able to do; witness his first, thus wrote by himself, in the above mention'd Paper.

A Mode is an Accident of Some Subject or

Being, but not the Being.

Nothing but a Being has Existence, Therefore a Mode is no Being.

The Matter and Form of this his (pretended) Syllogism are both defective.

The Matter will appear so by distinguishing

his first Proposition, viz.

A Mode is an Accident of Some Subject or

Being, but not the Being;

I distinguish, but not the Being of which it is a Mode; I grant, but not a Being, which is the the point B. was to prove, tho' he is wide of the Mark; I deny, for a Mode is a real Being, tho' not the Being, of which it is a Mode.

His fecond Proposition, to wit, nothing but a Being has Existence, is fallacious and not to the Purpose in hand; fallacious, because it aims at proving a Mode to have no Existence, and Existence tobe essential to Beings, neither of which is true; not the first, because Modes necessarily exist, wherever there are Subjects;

nor the second, because Existence is not essential to any Being, but to the independent Being, the all powerfull Creator of all arbitrary and contingent Beings: to no purpose, because it no way proves the Point, for from a Mode's being an Accident of some Subject or Being, and not the Being of which it is a Mode, and from nothing but a Being's having Existence, how does it follow that a Mode is no Being, whatever is possible and intelligible, tho' not actually existing, having the true Nature of a Being as well as what actually exists?

Wherefore the last Proposition, to wit, that a Mode is no Being, is evidently false, a Mode being intelligible, possible, and exist-

ing.

As to the Form of this pretended Syllogism, it would be tedious to enumerate every Rule of true Reasoning it is opposite to; at present let us only see whether it stands the Test of the grand Criterion of true and salse Syllogisms, which you know to be this.

One of the Premisses ought to prove the

Conclusion to be contain'd in the other.

Now does either of B——'s Premisses prove his Conclusion to be contain'd in the other?

If he fays, one of his Premisses does; let bim name which, and shew it does so; for without

without performing this, or proving the Rule itself false there's no persuading any one, who has the least Notion of Logick, that what B calls Syllogisms are such; all his being unluckily of the very same Stamp with this.

After all, whenever he has done either, I'll warrant him the Destruction of all substantial, and the Introduction of a modish Logick to his Mind, and guarantee also to him, thro' all Ages and Classes of Men, the glorious Title, (due to the great Sir Is A A C NEWTON) of the Prince of Philosophers; but if he can do neither, and Modesty be one of his Modes (and I should be glad he cou'd, for a while at least, allow this becoming Virtue a Rank in the Category of Beings) it would soon oblige him, in Justice to himself and Company, for the suture to forswear all Pretension to Syllogism, till he has learn'd to form one.

B. and is as follows.

Every Mode of Matter is extended; Thought is unextended;

Therefore Thought is no Mode of Matter.
The Major of this Syllogism I object to for

the following Reason.

L. I grant that to be my Syllogism, but then (according to the just Rules of Reasoning) ought not every Major, or Minor, either be allow'd, deny'd, or distinguish'd, not objected

objected to after this Gentleman's manner?

Let us however hear what he offers, by way of Reason for his so doing, tho' with much more Reason, just after, as you see, he calls it a Supposition, and so it is indeed, and a very groundless one too.

B. Let us suppose any (material) Being

existing viz. a Sphere.

L. Why the Word (material) here within a Parenthesis, since, according to him, every Being is material? Why again (material) thus distinguished, when a Sphere is supposed to be the Being? for whoever thought of an immaterial Sphere? But his Reasoning upon this Supposition is somewhat curious.

B. it will then be extended, and exist un-

der that particular Mode.

L. So it will till it ceases to be Matter or a Sphere; but then what does B mean by the Word it? An Essence or Substance, or Mode? Either it must be; yet neither can mean any thing in his Way.

Not the first, because of these, he owns he

has no Idea.

Nor the latter, because, according to him,

no Being.

Hence I'll venture to affirm, he can have no Idea at all, unless he can create a new World of Objects; and here, notwithstanding his great Authority, I much doubt his Power.

Effences

Essences and Substances, it seems, being unintelligible; for want of Ideas.

And Modes too, because no Beings; unintelligible therefore for want of Properties.

Now is it not pleasant to hear a Gentleman of these Principles (and these you know to be truly B—'s) harangue upon an it, of which he has no Idea (to him therefore utterly unintelligible) existing under a particular Mode; that is, having a Being, without a Being, under a particular Mode, i. e. under a particular Nothing, and forsooth, after all, even extended.

But why all this? Understand it who can? And He, that can, may at the same Time with all Ease conceive every kind of Absurdity and Contradiction, and we know such are by wholesale frequently swallow'd down by the nicest Free-thinkers, notwithstanding their noisy Claim to calm Reason, and strict Demonstration; but, I doubt, they are too hard for all rational Beings, and even for all Modes, stript off, or gifted with Being at B--'s good Pleasure.

B. Now if the Mode be extended and the Being be extended there will be two extendeds.

L. In B--s Way there can neither be one or two extendeds; because neither Being, Extension, nor Mode, as has been demonstrated.

But

precedery

But in the rational Way, where is the Contradiction in admitting two, or any number of extendeds, fince Matter, or any of its Modes, can't exist without Extension, and that Extension is in both infinitely various?

If B. can, he wou'd do well to prove any

Mode of Matter unextended.

A Sphere, or any Portion of Matter, any thing besides Extension, its Adjuncts and Consequents.

B. If there are two Extendeds, as must needs be if the Mode, besides the Being, be

extended.

L. There are not only two, but numberless extendeds, every thing in Matter, whether Mode or Substance, being divisible in infinitum, and therefore extended, the above Sphere then will for ever be extended and its Mode likewise be extended, till B proves either indivisible.

B. Then let the Being exist under any other Mode.

L. Tho' Matter and every Part of Matter, (were it as minute even as any of Epicurus's Atoms) with all their Modes, effentially exist extended, and each Mode (to correspond to that, without which Matter itself can't exist) must necessarily be extended; yet no one determin'd Quantity of Extension, being effential to any Portion of Matter, consider'd precisely

(11)

precisely as such, any Mode of Matter is easily apprehended to succeed another without destroying its Subject or Extension, every particular Quantity of Extension being separable and alterable in infinitum, wherefore the a Portion of Matter existing in a Spherical Form, can't exist as a Sphere, if the Form constitutive of that Figure be chang'd, yet the Matter it self exists after the Change of its particular external Figure or Mode, and must necessarily exist under another Mode, if the Spherical Figure be alter'd as supposed.

B. I ask then what is become of the for-

mer Mode.

L. 'Tis still intelligibly extended, and actually applicable to any Portion of Matter; a Being therefore yet, whether it has actual Existence or not; but as B--'s Talent seems chiefly to lye in no Beings, I should be proud of a Sample of his reasoning, upon the former Modes Non-existence, and dwindling into nothing.

B. For if the faid Mode was extended, independently of the Subject, it wou'd still be

extended as at first.

L. The very Definition of a Mode forbids its natural Independency of its Subject; wherefore 'tis contrary to its nature, and every Way unphilosophical to talk of its independent Extension, yet not more so than it is to speak of a Subject's being extended, independent dent

dent of its Modes, their reciprocal Dependency notwithstanding neither destroy the Distinction between Matter, or any other Subject, and their respective Modes, nor any of

either of their separate Properties.

Each particular Sphere then, as well as its Spherical Mode, is (tho mutually depending on each other) for ever inconceivable, and therefore impossible, without the very same Extension, both Sphere and Mode had at first.

B. I affirm, in the latter Case, that the former Mode will cease to exist, and consequent-

ly is no Being.

L. And I affirm that if, in any Case, the former Mode will cease to exist, it must have Existence, and is therefore a Being, according to the second Proposition of B—'s first pretended Syllogism, which is this, Nothing but a Being has Existence; but of this more by and by.

Here you see B—s latter Case is, if a Sphere exists under any other Mode, the former Mode will cease to exist; but this Case is impossible; for how can a Sphere existunder any other Mode? the Matter indeed of a Sphere may, but not that quantity of Extension, which determines any Portion of Mat-

ter to be a Sphere.

Yet were the Case possible, his Point thereby

thereby would not be a whit the better prov'd; for it will never follow that a Mode is therefore no Being because it will cease to exist, Existence not being of the Essence of any Being but of the Supreme, but merely contingent and not necessary with relation to all other Beings; Possibility not Actuality, being sufficient to constitute any Being as such, except the self Existent, tho' Modes as well as Substances enjoy both, and are therefore in every Sense Beings.

But as B. seems right or wrong to aim at carrying his Point, to wit, that a Mode is no Being, because it will cease to exist, and that this appears to be the Sum and Substance of all he has to say, in Defence of what he so considently affirms, tho' even from his very Proof the Reverse is evident, I shall here

fomewhat enlarge upon this Matter.

First, if from its being possible for Modes to cease to exist, we could justly infer Modes to be no Beings, we may likewise conclude that because, by Almighty Power, all Beings exclusive of the Deity, Substances as well as Modes, may cease to exist, there then can be no Being at all, except God.

But if B. fays that God, even God, can't anihilate any thing that exists, but that whatever is once in Actuality must for ever have Existence and remain so, it will follow, that no

Mode can ever cease to exist by Omnipotency it self, much less, by the Succession of another Mode, since the ceasing to exist necessarily pre-supposes Existence, and consequently a Being.

On the other hand, if B grants that God has it in his Power to cause all Beings but himself to cease to exist, and that yet from hence it does not follow that other Beings are no real Beings, pray how can it be provid from the Possibility of a Mode's ceafing to exist, that a Mode is no Being?

For let B turn to which Side he pleases, a Mode either must be a very Being, or there's no Being at all, but the Supreme, and a Mode even must be a Being, whether it can or cannot cease to exist, both equally presupposing

Existence.

Secondly, is it not evident, that if, as B tells us, nothing but a Being has Existence, that nothing but a Being can cease to have Existence? Now he affirms a Mode will cease to exist, must it not then have Existence, and consequently be a Being? for how can a no-Being cease to have a Being, ceasing to have Being essentially presupposing a Being?

Now in Form.

A Mode will cease to exist;

Therefore a Mode has Existence;

For Nothing sure will cease to exist that has not Existence.

The former Mode, according to B, will cease to exist.

Ergo, the former Mode has Existence;

Now, Nothing has Existence but a Being; The former Mode has Existence;

Ergo, the former Mode is a Being.

Or thus, Nothing will cease to exist but a Being;

A Mode, ex Concessis, will cease to exist; Ergo, ex concedendis, a Mode is a Being. Or again, whatever exists is a Being;

A Mode exists, (because it may cease to exist);

Ergo; a Mode is a Being.

To conclude this Head, as Existence is not essential to any Substance but to the Independent, tho it is essential to every Substance that exists, to exist with Modes, the Existence of Substances being inseparable from that of Modes; it is evident that if nothing but Beings can have Existence, Modes must be truly such, they coexisting with and being essentially found, wherever there are Substances.

B. From whence it follows, that no Mode but the Being, of which it may be predica-

ted, is that which is extended.

L. Here B. allows, contrary to his Principles, that a Mode may be predicated; now if it may, must it not be a Being, unless Nothing can have Properties? Thus, Sir, you

fee, he once more overturns all he has been hitherto contending for.

But what is this Being, of which the Mode

may be predicated?

B. 'Tis that which is extended.

L. If B speaks here consistently with himself, this can't be a Substance or Essence, for of these he has inform'd us he has no Idea, therefore they may be Nothings for any thing he knows; it must then be a Mode and that, even according to him, is still no Being.

Wherefore his Argument will run thus. From whence it follows that no no Being, but the no Being, of which the no Being may be predicated, is the no Being which is extended.

Whatever, Sir, you may think of this furprifing Discovery in the way of Reasoning, little better, than such jargon as this, can be expected from your greatest Pretenders to the modish Free-thinking that now reigns; for is this, or any thing like it, (according to Sense, Reason, or the Rules of Syllogism, and Laws of Demonstration) ever reducible to Mood and Figure, or any other just Standard of sound, and solid Judgement. 'Tis however but a candid Specimen of B—'s learn'd Arguments, according to his avow'd Principles.

B. the Minor of this Syllogism is sophisti-

cal, defective and lame.

- L. Bad enough if so, the Minor is this; Thought is unextended.

But wherein it deserves the Epithets B here bestows upon it, he ought to have shewn; for had it been sophistical, desective and lame, his Reason no way shews it to be either, all the Sophistry in the World not being able to hinder what he is going to offer as a Proof of his Assertion, (it is so very desective and lame) from visibly halting at its first Appearance.

B. For it should be, Thought is an unextended Mode, for if it be no Mode, to be sure it can't be so of Matter, or any thing else.

L. But why should the Minor be, Thought is an unextended Mode? Was I to prove it a Mode at all? Was not the very Point then to be made out against B this, that Thought was no Mode of Matter? It is evident it was, and that only, as may be seen at Mr. G—'s under both our Hands. The contrary being the very thing then afferted by B, and the darling Hypothesis of modern Materialists: tho' the Nature of Thought too could have been sufficiently accounted for, were it then brought upon the Tapis; but at that Time it was only requisite to clear up, as I did, the Point, then in Question.

B. Besides, as it is not self-evident, that it is unextended, by a bare ipse dixit, it re-

quires Proof thereof.

L. I never gave an ipse dixit for an Answer to any Difficulty, much less for a Stamp of self-evidence, tho' I receive very little more than ipse dixits from B, by way of Proof of his Assertions, and Pretence to Syllogism, as well as for his charging my Arguments with Desects, for he has not yet singled out one and made good his Charge, had he nevertheless demanded any farther Prooff of My Minor, and Scholar like, either deny'd, or distinguish'd it, and I then should have prov'd it thus:

Every indivisible is unextended, Thought is indivisible,
Therefore Thought is unextended:

This Syllogism must for ever flash evidence to the unprejudic'd Understanding, and thereby command the Assent, till B or some other Materialist, is able to produce (at least by fair reasoning) a Peice of an Idea, or about half an Ounce, or even a less Quantity of Speculation; or if they had rather (for I am willing to indulge them as much as possible) a Yard or two of Thought, nay even a single Inch barely to make a Blind to keep of its Light, and thereby engage us to recall our Assent.

But this requires greater Address than ever Prometheus or Mercury had, and demands more than the sam'd Skill of Deucalion and Pyrrha; Pyrrha; wherefore I am opinion that we must, for Reasons not hard to guess at, rest contented with Thought's being no Mode of Matter, because unextended and indivisible.

B. But to have done with visionary Beings.

L. Well done if possible, and this would be doing something indeed, for if B can have done with Be ngs before he has begun with them (and this he must do to have done with visionary Beings) he's in a fair way of proving that a Mode will cease to exist, tho' it has no Existence; but alas! how is this possible, fince visionary Beings, as well as Modes, are Realities, and with fuch he can have no Dealing for want of Ideas; therefore can't have done with them, having never, as far as appears, begun with any real Beings at all, and visionary ones are such. B then should rather have faid to have done with meer imaginary Beings, Imagination being the fole. Parent of all the Beings he feems philosophically acquainted with, but then it is a frequent and fruitful Source of matchless Folly and Error.

Examples, every where too too numerous, leave no room to doubt of this melancholly Truth; even B—'s own groundless Chymera's (for what else can be the Result of his Way of thinking?) are a glaring Instance of it, as well as of the Weakness of human Nature, and

of the Exactness of Tully's Remark, where this great Man tells us that, nothing is so abfurd but what some Philosopher or other has affirm'd; not that I, in the least, in that Sense, suppose B can be meant here.

I can't however see how 'tis possible for him ever to get rid of imaginary Beings, till he has, according to the Poet, Courage enough at once to shake them off and wholly divest

himself of them.

Optimus ille Animus, lædentia Pectus, Vincula qui rupit, dedoluitque semel. and in their Room, substitutes solid Principles; for who can launch into the intellectual World without Ideas? And who can have Ideas without Objects, possible or existing?

Now all these by B—'s Principles and reafoning are utterly discarded from the human

Mind.

what's left for this Gentleman to have Ideas of? Why just nothing; where then is he

likely to fix on furefooting?

Wherefore if his Judgments and Reasoning are conformable and consequential to his Ideas, (if he has any of these, and this they ought to be, unless, opposite to the Sense and Reason of all Mankind, as well as to every Principle and Rule of Science, he'll under-

take to judge and reason by his sole Authority without Ideas), we then may always expect to be furnish'd by bim with every desir'd Variety of fine Demonstrations, upon all forts of imaginary no Beings. For in something not unlike this he has already display'd to us his great Abilities; and how can it be otherwife, it being no easy Task for a free-Thinker, with all the Command he has of himself, to quite shake off all his old, supple, complaifant, modish Acquaintance, were they even as meagre as Ghosts, unextended and without Parts, as B represents a mathematical Point, to strike in of a sudden with a new set of real. sturdy, and unpliable Creatures call'd Substances, who never yet gave ground, no not the Breadth of a fingle Inch without securing several Modes, and, by vertue of a Power they have been always in possession of, close confining them, as their own Properties, and as fo many real Beings, even to all the different and capricious Dispositions of every, be it never fo infignificant, a Substance. Now do you think B could bear, tho' there's no help for it, to fee his dear Modes (all no Beings as they are) to be thus treated?

Confidering then B—'s Case, I wish we could let his Beings pass for visionary, but Vision constantly presupposing Reality, this can the done, till the World turns Materi-

alist and is brought to entertain (and there can never be any just reason for this) as irrational Sentiments of God and another State, as the present Materialists themselves, which it ought to do, (if his Reasonings were Visions or what he calls visionary eings truly such), for obtruding upon us, for Realities, the Heaps of Absurdities and Contradictions, B. and the Fraternity he's of, must necessarily affent or pretend to affent to, to act confiftently with what they themselves call their Principles, or voluntarily, and obstinately, after fair Conviction, perfift in their Way of thinking, contrary to all Evidence and Truth, pertinaciæ nullum remedium posuit Deus. I have frequently observed with the learn'd Sir Francis Bacon that a smattering of Learning often makes Atheists, but that drinking deep fobers them again and brings them back to Reason and Religion.

B. (Except in the following Syllogisin) and taking this Syllogist's Minor for granted, I think the under Syllogism is more conclu-

five, rational, and pertinent than his.

L. You see B is not yet willing to part with his pretended visionary Beings, he'd still rather hugg them than Realities, and it must be so in the Road he's got into, for as his great master Hobbs says, when Reason is against a Man, a Man will be against Reason, this

This is his State, his Cause being defenceles, and therefore against Reason at least, all his Reasoning hitherto, and Attempt to Argument, prove fuch as I think has been fully shewn, and the rest is like to turn out no better, fuch a fworn Enemy is good Mr. B. to all Substance and Reality, and therefore to all Reason and Truth, as will appear by his last pretended Syllogism, when it comes to be tried; for 'twill then be found neither Substance nor Mode, having neither Matter nor Form, being neither in Mood nor Figure (except the wretched Figure, Infidelity, mistaken for Free-thinking, now defervedly makes in the intellectual World) destitute therefore of every Ingredient of a true Syllogism, as far as he's concern'd in it (for the second Propofition is one of my Minors, true in itself, but wholly misapplied by him) and consequently can neither be conclusive, rational, nor pertinent; tho' had it been all three. I would fain know why, even then, it should be more conclusive than mine, mine being in good Form? Why more rational, mine being true; or why more pertinent, mine directly proving its Foint?

But now 'tis high Time to examine what

B has offer'd as a Syllogism.

After taking then for granted my Minor, which he before, without the least Founda-

tion, as has been already seen, call'd sophistical, desective and lame, B proceeds to lay down his own Syllogism,

B. viz. A mathematical Point is unexten-

ded;

Thought is unextended;

Therefore Thought is a mathematical Point.

L. 'Tis worth observing here how fond a Materialist would always be of laying hold of every Handle, at any rate, to change Matter into Spirit, and vice versa, Spirit into Matter; tho' if you'll take their Words for it, they believe nothing, no not their own Existence, but by the irresistable Force of pure Demonstration, but I am afraid they are mostly content with the bare Sound, seldom or never pursuing the Thing.

As to the Argument itself, I say.

First, 'tis not in Form, the two first Propositions being particular; from which (according to all Rules of just reasoning) nothing can be truly concluded, as is easily demonstrable.

Secondly, because neither of the *Premises* proves its *Conclusion* to be contain'd in the other.

Next, tho' I am not ignorant of what has been said by Mathematicians on the Head of this Point, against B I thus prove the Matter of this Argument, as far as 'tis his, to be false,

false, to wit, that a mathematical Point is not unextended, but in Imagination; and therefore Thought no way prov'd by him a mathematical Point; and what more have we here for his Conclusion, than his bare ipse dixit?

Wherefore it may be justly denied with the same Air and Facility 'tis affirm'd; however, as I prefer reasoning to dogmatizing, here's a Syllogism to prove what I proposed.

Nothing is unextended but a Spirit, or a Mode of Spirit,

A mathematical Point is neither Spirit,

nor a Mode of Spirit,

Therefore a mathematical Point is not un-

His fecond Proposition I before hinted to be the *Minor* of one of my *Syllogisms*, and I ought to be allow'd to look upon it as true, having, I think, prov'd it such, till B shews any Error, either in it, or in the Proof produc'd to establish it.

Wherefore I'll now proceed to shew (exabundanti) the Falshood of his Argument, both as to Matter and Form, after another Method, to wit, by some Parallel Propositions, (which may be justly rank'd in the lowest Class of Sophistry) for Examples sometimes instruct better than Precepts.

Take then a few Parallel Sophifms (and it were easy to bring any Number) but ac-

cording

cording to the Rule, ex pede Herculem or ex ungue Leonem, here's enough of them to discover B—'s uncommon Knowledge in the Syllogistick Art, as well as his deep Inspection into the Nature of Things.

I'll just mention B-'s Argument here, that the Parallel thereby may be perceiv'd

at one Cast of the Eye.

B-'s Syllogism.

A mathematical Point is unextended,

Thought is unextended,

Therefore Thought is a mathematical Point.

Ift. Parallel.

A Sphere is extended,
A Quadrangle is extended,

Therefore a Quadrangle is a Sphere.

2d. Par.

God is a Spirit,

The Devil is a Spirit,

Therefore the Devil is God.

3d. Par.

Swearing is a Vice,

Drunkeness is a Vice,

Therefore Drunkeness is Swearing.

4th. Par.

Aristotle was alive,

Balaam's Ass was alive,

Therefore Balaam's Ass was Aristotle.

5th. Par.

A profound Philosopher is a Man,

B- is a Man,

Therefore B -- is a profound Philosopher.

Now 'tis evident that, if from a mathematical Point's being unextended (tho' I have demonstrated 'tis not) and from Thought's being unextended, it would follow that Thought was a mathematical Point, it must likewife follow, from the Premises of the above Sophisms, that a Quadrangle is a Sphere, the Devil God, that Drunkeness is Swearing, that Balaam's Ass was Aristotle, and even that B-- is a profound Philosopher.

I had almost forgot to tell you that these Sophisms have one Advantage above B--'s, as to their Matter, viz. that their Premisses are all true, tho' they are out of Form, as well as his, as is easily seen at the first Glance.

By this you may perceive, Sir, what strange Consequences a Man may be driven to for Want of a little Skill in Logick; and that between such fort of Reasoning as his, or such Sophisms and true Syllogism, there's at least as much Difference, as there is between true Wit and Punning, strict Demonstration, and a Jest for all Argument.

Hence also you see, that 'tis not out of any high Opinion I have of, or any other Delight I take in, such Tristles, that I have produc'd these sew home Instances, but chiefly to shew the World my respectfull

Willing-

Willingness to answer any the least of your Desires, persuaded they always have something laudable in View.

B. So, Sir, believing I have tir'd your Patience with Syllogistical Gibberish, I &c.

L. I am sure, Sir, B has not tir'd your Patience with one true Syllogism of his making, but you are the best Judge how far you

can bear his Gibberish.

Nothing, you know, is more common than for Persons wholly ignorant of Logick to brand that noble Science, or one of its Parts, the Syllogistick Art, scoffingly and with an Air of unwarrantable Authority, by the Name of syllogistical Gibberish, or some such contemptible Title, it being much easier to despise, or affect to despise, any Science (for this costs nothing) than to attain it; but the worst on't is, Religion, (all sacred as it is) meets with as little Respect as Logick, from a certain Set of Gentlemen B seems not unacquainted with, tho' the best on't is, they have as little Reason as Piety; tho' this I'll freely grant, that all human Reasonings would deserve no better Name than that of Gibberifb, did it any way refemble what B calls his conlusive, rational and pertinent Syllogism.

In such a Case indeed, you must needs have Provocation enough to be tir'd of Gibberish, tho' all B--'s pretended Syllogisms are

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of this Stamp, and his other Attempts to Reason no better, for Want, I think, of true Principles, and some Knowledge in Logick. One must be allow'd to speak plain in the Cause of Truth.

I am, with Respect, Sir,

your obliged bumble

ervant, L.



council algorithms to Memoria Chia Co. of true a Profess no botto Principles, and One much be Confe of Truck aldered to ills from planting the contraction of the form of the second of the the result

